ATTAKON TRABORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Paris, April 11 .- The effect of the new Army bill and the otherextraordinary war measures recently taken by the Government has been to create a great deal of excitement and uneasiness throughout France, and particularly in the rural districts. The murmuring of discontent had become so loud and unmistakable that the semi-official press of the nation found it necessary to attempt to dispel the uncasiness. The Constitutionnel, La France, La Patrie, and several other journals of this city have, for the past few days, contained editorial articles calculated to allay the public excitement. These newspapers pronounce this apparently vast preparation for war the best piedge of peace. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. The builtion in vault is 19,000,000 francs less than at the last report on Friday, April 3.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE RECENT MILITARY CHANGES.

Paris, April 12.- The Moniteur to-day publishes an official report made to the Emperor by Minister Pinard, in which an account is given of the military changes which have been made since the bill for the reorganization of the army has gone into operation, and of the effect which they have had upon the country. The Minister states that all the reforms intro

ged in the Garde Mobile, in accordance with the provisions of that bill, are now completed; and he asserts that these changes have been received with and lar applause almost everywhere throughout the Empira. He contradicts the reports of dissatisfac tion, and declares that the new Army Law is sus tained and defended by the patriotism of the French scople, who thus give a new proof of their confidence

## TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE-AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, April 12.-Late accounts from Crete say that the whole non-combatant population of pocorona have retired to the mountains, waiting to e conveyed to Greece by the ships of Christian powers. A Russian frigate landed, on the 6th of 600 women and children at the Piræus. Prince Charles of Wallachia and Moldavia has reponded to the appeal of the Cretan Committee by a onation of 12,000 franca. The National Assembly of he Provisional Government of Crete has sent to the House of Representatives an address, both in English and in Greek, appealing to the United States of America-First: To recognize the Provisional Govment of Crete. Second: To pledge the moral and material support of the noble and freedom-loving cople from whom they have already received many in order to secure the complete emancipation and dependence of the island. Fourth: Especially, that the United States Embassador at Constantinople be instructed to cooperate with the Embassadors of those European powers which are active with the Sublime Porte in behalf of Crete. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has the subject under considera-

### GREAT BRITAIN.

BANK RETURN-WEATHER AND CROPS. LONDON, April 11 .- The regular weekly returns of

the Bank of England are published to-day over the signatures of its officers. The outflow of specie still ontinues, and the amount on hand this week is fully £379,000 sterling less than last week. To-day the weather has been delightful and favorable for the

THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE IRISH CHURCH-SPEECHES BY GLADSTONE, LORD STANLEY, AND JOHN BRIGHT.

The great debate on the Irish Church in the suse of Commons began on Oct. 30, and attracted an th which it followed every incident and argument was with which it followed every incident and argument was not surpassed by any of the most memorable nights of the two Reform sessions. The House was densely crowded both on the floor and in the galleries, while the peers and distinguished strangers not only filled the boxes assigned to them, but overflowed into the corridors and passages. The debate was opened by the Clerk at the table reading (an Mr. Gladstone's motion) the Acts, or, rather, the tules of the acts, relating to the Established Church in Ireland. Cel. 8. Knox then moved that the 5th Article of the Act of Union be read, and after this had been done Mr. H. E. Surfees called on the Clerk to read the Corona-Mr. H. E. Surtees called on the Clerk to read the Corona tion Oath. This led to some delay, the Clerk not being provided with the necessary volume, but it was speedily forthcoming, and the Oath was read at length, both sides soring alternately the passages which seemed to favor

Mr. Gladstone then rose, loudly cheered by the Oppo-Mr. Gladetone then rose, loudly cheered by the Opposition, to move that the House now resolve itself into Committee to consider these acts. He began by a happy reference to the motions just made, accepting them as a size that some members at least would meet his motion by a proposition equally broad and intelligible as his own, and the soleton controversy on which the House was entering would be conducted without "trick or contriviance." This phrase elicited loud cheers and counter chooses from both sides, but Mr. Gladetone the category. In the condition of the category of the condition of the condition and fairly released to the condition of the category of the condition of the category of the condition of the sition, to move that the House now resolve itself into Committee to consider these acts. He began by a happy reference to the motions just made, accepting them as a

lord Stanley moved as an amendment," That this House, while admitting that considerable modifications the temporalities of the United Church in Ireland may, after the pending inquiry, appear to be expedient, is of opinion that any proposition tending to the disestablishment of diseands when to it that Church ought to be reserved for the decision of a new Parliament." He commenced by ochoing Mr. Gladstone's condemnation of a reserved for the decision of a new Parliament." He commence by ochoing Mr. Gladstone's condemnation of a reserved for the decision of a new Parliament. He commend to friend the foreign that great efforts would be made to put the question on a line great efforts would be made to put the question on a line issue. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions—though his proch said nuch—said nothing about disondowment, and he begins in the comment of the comment is the temporalities of the United Church in Ireland may

resolutions avoided all the real difficulties of the case, and gave no inking of the manner in which the process of discussibilizations was to be effected. But the real quosilon, Lord Stanley said, was not whether any lining should be done, but what was the particular thing to be done. Not one discussed man onto of one-hundred "and I." Lord Stanley said, "an mot the one-") would maintain the standard of the case of the existing state of things were under an obligation to indicate some practical solution. Lord Stanley discussed next the numerous plans suggested for the disposal of the property of the Irish Church. remarking that at present public opinion could not see its way to the property of the Irish Church. remarking that at present public opinion could not see its way to the property of any one of them; and he maintained that Mr. Giad stone's resolutions merely came to this-that something must be done, without anying what it was. Amount the said of the property of any one of them; and he maintained that which must come to an end almost immediately, but they could not piedge the new constituencies, who must, as a matter of course, take up this question first of all. Reiterating his objectious to the unpractical character of the resolutions and the impossibility of taking action on them now, or of piedging the Parliament of the future, Lord Stanley deprecated this particular mode of raising the question—appealing to the experience of the App and insuling a continuous content of the House of Lords ought to be asked before proceeding further on this dangerous and revolutionary path. Explaining the intentions of the Government, Mr. Hardy said that if the amendment were defeated they would oppose the resolutions. As to the future, though they would give no pledge, if the Commission of inquiry into the revenues of the Irish Church showed changes and medifications in the Establishment to be necessary, they would make them fearlessly and indifferently. Further than that, Mr. Hardy, speaking for himself, said with great emphasis, amid loud cheering, that he would not go. He would be no party to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, or, if he changed his opinions, he would prove his sincerity by resigning his post. The conclusion of Mr. Hardy's animated and deeded speech was enthusiastically cheered by the Ministerialists.

Mr. Bright commenced by remarking on the

Mr. Bright commenced by remarking on the onsiderable change, if not of view, at least of expression, which had characterized the debate. Even Lord Cran-borne had seemed to admit that the time was near at hand for surrendering his cherished principle of an Eshand for surrendering his cherished principle of an Establishment, while the Government spoke with a different voice from night to night. Mr. Hardy—in a speech which Mr. Bright complimented highly—had answered Lord Stanley, and on Thursday, probably. Mr. Disraell would answer Mr. Hardy. This was the result of government by a minority, on the inconveniences of which Mr. Bright dwelt with great felicity. The result was confusion and chaos; there was really neither Government nor Opposition—the Ministerialists could neither support their own views nor adopt those of the Opposition. Passing to the main question, Mr. Bright pointed out that the disestablishment, which had been described as a "revolution," only affected 700,000 people, or 100,000 families, about the population of Liverpool or Mancheater, and if this change were effected the Irish Protestants would only be left in the same position as the majority of the Scotch people, nearly all the Weish people, half of the English people, and the whole of our colonists. There were only two pretenses on which a State Church could be justified—religious and political. As a religious institution for the conversion of Roman Catholics, the Irish Church had been a deplorable failure. Indeed it had made the Irish Catholics of Ireland more intensely Roman than in any other country, and the political influence of Rome Mr. Bright held to be a great on lamity. As a political institution, it had been equally a failure; for though the State for years had defended it by

intensely Roman than in any other country, and the political influence of Rome Mr. Bright held to be a great calamity. As a political institution, it had been equally a failure; for though the State for years had defended it by the sword, the present condition of Ireland was anarchy subdued by force. This change, Mr. Bright asserted uner with a few Yaint denials, was desired by an influential and wise minority of Irish Protestants. From peer to peasant the Roman Catholies were unanimous in its favor, and the people of England and Scotland would eagerly welcome this great act of atonement for past errors. If such evils had been produced in any of our colonies by a State Church. Parliament would have abolished it at once. As to any danger to the Church of England, her greatest enemy was not the Laberation Society, but zoal, the chief peril of all establishments, whether developed in Ritualism or Evangelicanism. As long as she preserved internal harmony, the boldest prophet would not predict the day of her downfall. Reasoning gently with the Ministerialists, Mr. Bright endeavored to persuade them that this disestablishment was not more serious than Free Trade, Reform, and other changes which they had once resisted and had since found to be mere hobgoblins, and, after an emphatic and significant disclaimer of party and personal motives, he concluded with an eloquent exhortation to them not to close their ears to moderate counsels, and not to increase the discontent of treland and play the game of the Feminus by refusing of the day and of the feminus by refusing of treland and play the game of the feminus by refusing o moderate counsels, and not to increase the discontent f Ireland and play the game of the Femans by refusing

this great act of justice.
The debate was then adjourned until Thursday,

# MEXICO.

GEN. CORONA EXPECTED IN MAZATLAN-MARTI-NEZ PRESSING EVERY MAN INTO THE SER-

VICE TO ATTACK RUBI IN THE FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The latest from
Mazatlan is dated April 2. Gen. Corona, with about 3,000 troops, was daily expected to arrive at Mazatlan from Guadalajara, to suppress the rebellion of Martinez, and a Guadalajars, to suppress the rebellion of martinez, and a bloody conflict was inevitable. Martinez was pressing every man into his service, with the intention of attacking Rubi in the field in force. His object was to demoratize the forces of Rubi before they could form a junction with those of Corona. Gen. Martinez was supported by Gen. Toledo and Cois. Palacio and Granadas. Col. Granadas, who raised the war cry in Cullacan, and appropriated \$11,000 from the Mint to defray expenses, publishes a circular to his compatriots, denouncing Corona in strong terms as the author of the troubles in North-western Mexico.

Gov. Rubi is still in the Paunce Mountains, awaiting the arrival of Corona.

Gov. Rubi is still in the Paunce Mountains, awaiting the arrival of Corona.

Affairs in the State presented a gloomy appearance, and the foreigners resident there are anxionally awaiting a change for the better. Some speak of the accession of the State to be followed by annexation to the Western States. New steamship contracts on the Pacific Coast are looked upon as a matter of great future significance. Leading merchants and business men would greet a change with approbation, but many persons continue to look upon Americans with animosity, from a belief that a large portion of their territory is to be wrested from them by force of arms and by intrigues for the aggrandizement of the United States. The mining interest has been ruined by military operations, the laborers being generally pressed into the army corps.

The condition of Sinaloa was unsatisfactory. The cotton crop is almost a failure, the yield of many of the

pressed into the army corps.

The condition of Sinaloa was unsatisfactory. The cotton crop is almost a failure, the yield of many of the fields hardly paying for the picking. The early and late crops have suffered equally. The planners are abandoning the raising of cotton, and turning their attention to cereals. Many foreigners were locating themselves in the country between Caliscan and Trent, on lands which are represented to be equal to the best on the Pacific coast. The country there is free from military troubles, and the climate is salubrious. coast. The country there and the climate is salubrious.

and the climate is salubrious.

A NEW RAILWAY—ALL QUIET IN YUCATAN—THE ELECTION SUSPENDED.

HAVANA, April 11.—The Spanish steamer Paris has arrived here from Vera Cruz, 4th inst. She brings the following intelligence from Mexico:

A railway was projected to the Pacific Ocean from Presido del Norte, Texas. Pears were entertained at the capital of an invasion of Sonora, Lower Califorma, and Simalos by Americans.

The election in Yucatan has been suspended. Eligio Ancona had been made Governor of Merida, in place of Crepida. The remainder of Alatorre's troops were expected to sail for Vera Cruz about the end of April.

The dissensions in Yucatan had been quieted.

THE PRUSSIAN FRIGATE NIOBE—SANTA ANNA. HAVANA, April 6.—Captain-General Lersundi and the Spanish Admiral of this station have been receiving the North German Consul and the commander of the Prussian frigate Niobe. Salutes were exchanged last night and a grand reception was given to the officers of the frigate.

night and a grand reception was given to the the fright.

In the lawsuit between Santa Anna and De Embil the former acknowledges the correspondence between the parties, but denies that he entered into any arrangement whatever. Santa Anna has been ordered to give seen rity for his part of the costs in the suit, but he asserts that at present he is pennings. Judgment has been deferred.

### POLITICAL.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY MAJOR-GEN. MEADE-THE GENERAL DETERMINED TO HAVE A FAIR ELECTION-REBEL TACTICS DEFEATED.

ATLANTA, April 11.—An important order was promulgated to-day by Major-Gen. Meade, relative to the approaching election in this State. The General says, first, that as numerous resignations of sheriffs in Georgia, are tendered on the eve of an important election, when there is no time to make new appointments, such resignations will not be accepted. Sheriffs who have been so long in office at the sufferance of the Commanding General will not be permitted to resign until after the election, and the faithful performance of their duties will be required under pain of trial by military commission. Second, as many electors are necessarily dependent upon another class for employment to earn their daily bread for their families, and as numerous complaints have been made that such laborers are to be intimidated from voting by fear of loss of employment, employers are forbidden to control the voting of laborers by threats of discharge, or by other oppressive means : and they are told that any offense of this kind is punishable on conviction before military commission. Third, it is the duty and the desire of the Commanding General to secure to voters an opportunity to vote freely, and without restraint, fear, or influence of fraud. Therefore all good citizens are called upon to cooperate in efforts to have the election conducted fairly as required by her. GEN, MEADE DISAPPROVES THE ARREST OF

den. Meade Disapproves the Arrest of Judge Pope.

Augusta, April 11.—Gen. Meade's attention having been ealed to the course pursued by Lieut. April 11.—Gen. Meade's attention having been ealed to the course pursued by Lieut. Charles S. Johnson. 15th infantry, in stresting Judge Pope of the Circuit Court of Calboun County, Amend closing the court, owing to a difference in the construction of the orders in reference to impanieling juries, the General Commanding publicly declares his assumption of authority to arrest as deserving of the severest censure. Gen. Meade further says that the object of these orders was not to declare that all juries must be in part composed of colored men, but simply to remove any distinction which the laws of the State in this district made on account of color. The Commanding General trusts that this disapproval will render subordinate officers cautious to refrain from hasty and unauthorized exercise of the power vested only in the highest military officer. Gen. Meade directs that the ballot boxes shall not be opened or the votes counted, nor any information of the progress of the approaching election be given until the polls are closed. After the voting is closed the managers shall select two men of character from the opposite parties, who shall be permitted to witness the counting of the ballots, so as to verify such counting.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

REGISTRATION: IN WILMINGTON AND ELSEWHERE. Wilmington, April 11.—Registration closed to-day. Partial registration in this city for five days: Whites, 401; blacks, 409. Partial registration, including the former registration: Whites, 1,309; blacks, 2,073. Political excitement is increasing daily, both parties straining every nerve. A occumis from Binden and Richmond Counties indicate In. Ze additions to the white vota under the new registration.

SOUTH CA ROLINA.

RESULTS OF THE LATA REGISTRATION.

The following is an official statement of the resent number of registered voters, and also of the voter Convention:

Districts	Not
Abbeville. 1747 3415 5160 2820 Anderson. 2046 1418 3464 1264 Barnwell. 1924 3986 6420 473 Beaufort. 1284 6340 7824 4418 Berkeley. 1131 8265 3396 7264 Charleston. 3471 5418 8989 4338 Chester 1130 2188 3318 1843 Chesterfield. 1089 835 1994 875 Charleston. 765 1555 2229 1241	
Anderson 2046 1418 3454 1204  Barnwell 1924 3696 5620 2173  Beaufort 1294 6540 1824 4118  Berkeley 1131 8205 9396 7264  Charleston 3471 5418 8089 4338  Chester 1130 2198 3318 1843  Chesterfield 1689 835 1924 877  Clarendon 765 1555 2239 1241	2240
Barnwell   1924   3996   5620   2472	2021
Beaufort   1244   6540   7824   6418	8148
Berkeley 1131 8205 9396 7264 Charleston 3471 5418 8989 4338 Chester 1130 2198 3318 1843 Chesterfield 1089 835 1994 877 Clarendon 765 1555 2229 1241	3145
Charleston 3471 5448 8989 4338 Chester 1130 2188 3318 1843 Chesterfield 1089 835 1994 873 Charendon 765 1555 2239 1241	1834
Chester 1130 2188 3318 1843 Chesterfield 1080 835 1994 877 Clarendon 765 1555 2220 1241	
Chesterfield 1089 835 1994 877 Clarendon 765 1555 2229 1241	4550
Clarendon 765 1555 2226 1241	1276
CARLE CONTACTOR	1078
Colleton 1465 3922 5327 2778	2551
E. CARLOS CONTRACTOR C	1759
Darlington 1606 3029 4635 2873	
Edgefield 2532 4382 6914 3811	3100
Fairfield 948 2449 3397 2046	1344
Georgetown 450 2537 3187 2444	743
Greenville 2216 1304 3520 1570	1660
Horry 1106 512 1717 402	1194
Kershaw 874 1796 2670 1433	1187
Lancaster 960 881 1841 883	634
Laurens 1683 2376 4009 2153	1900
Lexington 1484 074 2468 1060	1339
Marion 1871 1752 3623 1474	2148
Marlboro 937 1216 2153 1387	753
Newberry 1368 2088 3456 1958	1487
Orangeburg 1626 3399 5035 2091	1998
Pickens 2038 807 2845 863	1728
Richland 1263 2849 4102 2729	1749
Spartanburg 2766 1471 4257 1644	2093
Sumter 1242 3467 4700 3035	1664
Union 1390 1810 3200 1669	1470
Williamsburgh., 823 1768 2591 1574	1016
York 2007 2052 4059 1757	2295
Total47171 80379 127550 68768 Colored majority, 52,208.	55796

The number voting against the Convention was 2,278. PRESIDENTIAL.

LETTER FROM AUGUST BELMONT TO THE DE-

MOCRACY OF MINNESOTA.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed

Its Chairman:

J. H. McKenney, esq.—Deale Sir: I have forwarded to you the call of the Democratic National Committee for the holding of the next National Convention in the City of New York on the 4th of July next. You will please confer with the State Central Committee of your state to the end that she be fully represented in the Convention by the number of delegates to which she is entitled. The National Committee is very desirous that an earnest appeal should be made to the conservative element throughout the Union which has not heretofore acted with the Democratic party. We call upon every Democratic voter to unite with us in our efforts to save our free institutions from the lawless despotism which now threatens the very foundation of our Government. It is only by NEW YORK, March 2, 1868. efforts to save our free institutions from the lawless despotism which now threatens, the very foundation of our Government. It is only by the united action of all who love the Union and the Constitution that we can hope to drive from power in the next Presidential election the Radical party, which, by its representatives in Congress, has attempted to usurp the functions of the judiciary and executive branches of the Government, and which, by profitzacy and corruption in the management of our national finances continues to burden our people with a system of taxation which must end in public and private disaster, unless arrested by a wise, sound, and economical policy, such as a Democratic administration is sure to give us. I hope you will lose no time in order to cause such measures to be taken in your State as will bring to our aid in the context before us the combined strength of all those who are opposed to Congressional usurpation and negro supremacy, and who wish the restoration of peace and unity between all the sections of our common country under the blessings of the laws and the Constitution, for which our brave soldiers and sailors shed their blood and the nation poured out its treasure. Aboutst Belmost, Chairman.

A very pleasant and amusing incident occurred when Mr. Dickens was returning to Boston from Portland. A little girl, about 11 years and, whose parents reside is Rollis, was on board the train. Upon being in formed that she was riding in the same car with Dickens she evinced the most intense curiosity, and wanted to pay her respects, and, a good opportunity offering soon pay her respects, and, a good opportunity ellering seen after, she was permitted to do so. Dickens always opens his heart to children, and he received his little admirer on this occasion with great cordinality. She was pleased to express her approbation of his writings in flattering terms, saying: "I have read all your works, and like them very much. "Ah," said Dickens, pleasantly, "permit me to inquire which you like best!" "David Copperfield." promptly answered the little girl. "Good, good," exclaimed Dickens, "so do I." The interview was somewhat prolonged, and seemed eminently satisfactory to both parties. what prolons both parties.

The Westchester (Pa.) Record has the follow ing notice of the Hon. John Hickman :

We regret that the health of Mr. Hickman has been so We regret that the health of Mr. Hickman has been so delicate that he has been unable to attend to his legislative duties for weeks, except at great sacrifice to his casificate constitution. He has nevertheless if not his delicate constitution. He has nevertheless been a faithful attendant upon the meetings of the House whenever his bodily strength would admit of it. We see it announced in the Legislative proceedings of Wednesday last, that he was constrained to ask leave of absence from Saturday to the close of the session; which leave was granted. It was the earnest desire of Mr. H. to occupy his seat until the close of the session; but the session has been protracted so much that he has been temporarily disabled, and the step he has taken was forced uponlim. The disability of Mr. Hickman, superinduced by the effects of the potsonous food of which he, in common with many others, partock at the National Hotel, Washington, some years age, and which proved fatal to so many, will be regretted not only by his constituents at home, but by the people of the entire State, who had been led to hope that so much could be accomplished by one of such distinguished abilities disinterestedly devoted to the public good.

LATEST NEWARK NEWS.

Easter Sunday in Newark was observed by the verious churches with unusual fervor...Philip Mason, a farmer living in the lower scation of the city, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness. Becoming enraged at his wife, on account of hor having attempted to save him \$200 by taking it from his pocket while be was on a "spree," he had deliberately fired his house. He was committed for ten days...On Saturday night, as Charles Long, a colored man, and his wife, were waiking petreably up (Market-st., the latter was rudely jostled by one of three young men, who were standing near. The negro remonstrated, when one of the men, Rupe by name, offered to fight, and proceeded to carry out his intentions. Long declined, and warned the men that he would use a kaife if they persisted in their men that he would use a kaife if they persisted in their atmoyances. This enraged Rupe, and he made a dash at the negro, when the latter inflicted an ugly out on his opponent's face. The two were arrested, but to Rupe's surprise he was locked up for his conduct, while his colored friend was bailed for future appearance. Yesterday morning another of the attacking party, who held Rupe's coat during the difficulty, appeared at the police station for the purpose of delivering up the coat, when he too was locked up. In the evening, however, the latter was locked up. In the evening, however, the latter was bailed... The stone-cutters of this city have struck for higher wages, During last fall they received \$4.50 per day, but their suppleyers now propose to give them but the per day, while the workmen demand the Gid rates. by the various churches with unusual fervor .... Philip

## THE LAKE MICHIGAN DISASTER.

THE BURNING OF THE SEA-BIRD-VIVID DE-

SCRIPTION BY A SURVIVOR. "he Chicago newspapers of Friday publish the detail. of the awful disaster on Lake Michigan, as taken from the 'ips of the two survivors. The substance of Mr. James H. Léonard's description of the seene reached us by teles aph and was printed in Saturday's Tribuni. Edward M. Inneberry, the other survivor, a seeman belonging to the Sea-Bird, tells a thrilling story, as follows:

about 100 persons, including the crew, were on board the boat—eight or ten of the nb., ther being women and seven or eight small children. I went to my berth at about 11 o'clock p. m. At about 3 o'c., ock in the morning I remember we stopped at Racine. N. 11 don't how whether any one got on board. I got will have been up about an hour and a half, I should think 11 my about an hour and a half, I should think 11 saw half here in the state of the

SIR: THE TRIBUNE of the 6th inst. speaks with unusual severity and carnestness upon the subject of the delay on the part of the Chairman of the Committee of Cities and Villages of the Assembly in not reporting to that body the Annual Tax-Levy. Whatever of

owing more to the development of a system long matur-ing than to any mere individuals or parties. You are aware that the ruling majority of the two Houses of the Legislature have been inflexibly with the

Houses of the Legislature have been inflexibly with the Republicans since 1834, and that the present Democratic Assembly is acting upon the principle laid down by their Republican predecessers, and are disposed to give mature consideration to the Tax-Levy before them while yet in the hands of the Committee of Cities and Villages.

Senator Tweed, Mayor Hoffman, and Peter B. Sweeny, are In no way responsible for the apparent delay in reporting the Tax-Levy to the House, nor for the system which has gradually been grafting itself upon the Legislature of the State in this respect. There is but one effectual cure for the evils complained of, and that is to cease submitting "the Tax-Levy" to the Legislature altogether by a repeal of all laws which require that it shall be so submitted. When this is done, then, and not till then, will this source of ovil be removed.

by a repeal of all laws which require that it shall be so submitted. When this is done, then, and not till then, will this source of evil be removed.

Experience has shown that much valuable time and labor in legislation are saved by a thorough examination of all matters of high public moment in committee; for it is to the various committees that all legislative bodies must look for practical information for their guide in framing laws, as well as to enable them to arrive at just and saic conclusions.

To examine with care and indetall the Tax Levy which was forwarded to the Legislature by Controller Connolly, something more than a casual glance is demanded, when the aggregate sum involved is nearly \$20,000,000, embracing as it does items of every possible shade and degree of public interest and private right. And yet this is the greate labor which has been submitted to the "Committee of Cities and Villages," of which Mr. Frear of this city is the Chairman. This Committee should receive from our citizens sound advice and encouragement, as well as such suggestions of a practical nature as will embit it to arrive at just conclusions, instead of sarcastic remarks, reflecting not only upon their intelligence as honorable legislators; and I am quite certain that I am greatly in error in attributing to the watchful editors of The Tribune any other than a sincere desire to aid the Committee in their important labors.

We all know how easy it is to treat a theme of the character in a spirit of levity and of fault-finding, and to hurla bond such as the committee of the character in a spirit of levity and of fault-finding, and to hurla benderated in the teather of the character in a spirit of levity and of fault-finding, and to hurla benderate the committee of the character in a spirit of levity and of fault-finding, and to hurla benderate the committee to their hard citer in a spirit of levity and of fault-finding.

We all move how easy it is to treat a theme of the character in a spirit of levity and of fault-finding, and to huria bomb-shell into the Assembly Chamber because something does not go to our liking; this is the right which belongs to a free country. But will it care the evil—will tiff a momentous question up to the level of honorable debate and truly carnest inquiry—by degrading the agents to whose hands this whole matter is committed it by no means.

agents to whose hands this whole matter is committed it by no means.

The practice of submitting the City Tax-Levy to the Legislature of the State at all is simply an anomaly in our system of State government, and should be abregated; and to the accomplishment of this great reform the heavy batteries of This Trintures should be directed. In this work the Democratic masses of the city would glady second the effort, and the clariou voice of the press throughout the State would yield a hearty support.

Whatover there may be of sorded motive or of moral turpitude in regard to the delay in the forthcoming report of the "Committee on Cities and Villages" of the Assembly must be chargeable to the croneous policy of sending the "Tax-Levy" to Albany at all; and the present Committee in charge of it are simply the unfortunate instruments of a corrupt and dangerous invasion of nunicipal rights.

ent Committee in charge of it are simply the unortance instruments of a corrupt and dangerous invasion of municipal rights.

But, says THE TRIBUNE, "The hundred days of legislative life are running out like the sands of the retired physician, but the great tax-bills of over twenty millions of potlars, which are to be wrung chiefly from the labering men of this city in the shape of rents, food, and clothing, are still persistently held back."

And why are these tax-bills still held back? Ask the representatives of nearly every charitable institution in the city, who are now in correspondence with Mr. Freat, earnestly importuning him to be remembered in the report. Ask the managers of the various medical colleges, which have been expressly founded for the benefit of the poor, why the Committee have not hurried up their report for the consideration of the Assembly, as well as for the accommodation of a numerous suit of eloquent outsiders, who are supposed to be spoiling for a dash at the "Tax-Levy," as the proud representatives of the Cutizens' Association. An answer to these pertinent questions will revent to the readers of The Thitune an amount of labor on the table of the Committee which would astonish the inquirers for the report, and would silence all unkind denunciations in that direction, especially, when emenaning from a source of such undoubted intelligence as that of the pen of the editor of The Trinuxia, at least such is the opinion of an

At the book trade sale at Clinton Hall on At the book trade sale at Clinton Hall on Saturday R. H. Johnston & Co.'s invoice occupied nearly the entire day. The attendance was not so good as en previous days. The following are some of the books sold: Gloig's Life of the Duke of Wellington, &t the same, full cak, &t.'se. Life and Words of Burns. by Chambers, Sac.; the New Testament, illustrated with wood engravings, after the early masters, chiefly of the Italian school, \$15: Genle's Lives of the Engineers, \$4.50; Wood's Homes Without Hands, \$3.75; the Name, half morocco, git tops, \$3.50; calf bound with the naicroscope, illustrated with \$3.50 at cawings from nature, \$1; Davis's preparations and mountings of microscopic to objects, 50 cents; Griffith's text book of the microscope, \$150; Clark's objects for the microscope, \$1; Ward's microscopic teachings, \$1.75; The Vegetable World, illustrated with 446 engravings, \$1.76; Strickiand's Lives of Seven Bishops, \$1.85; Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry, \$1.75; Riddle'a Latin Ergis Works, pospho's edition, 90 cents; Nil's Essays to Liberty, 96 cents; Speeches of Prince Albert, 56 Gents; Churtou's Gongora, &c., 46 cents; Milman's Life of Horacc, \$1.50.

## ALBANY.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GLENN-ANOTHER EXCITE-MENT IN THE HOUSE.

THE BURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 12.-Shortly after the reading of the Journal in the Assembly yesterday morning, Mr. Glenn rose and sent the following to the Speaker, who

had it rend:

State of New-York, Assembly Chamber, and the Henorable the Speaker of the Assembly.

To the Henorable the Speaker of the Assembly:
On the lat instant! preferred charges in writing involving the official integrity of some of the members of this House. My relations with all of their were of the most friendly character. In making those charges I have no interest or party.

Neither in those charges are at any time since have I alleged that all the members of the Salinead Committee or all the members of this House who voted for the adoption of the Kritee or all the members of this House who voted for the adoption of the Kritee or all the members of this House who voted for the adoption of the Kritee and the state of the two voted for the adoption of the Kritee and the state of the Assembly is an astissed that some of them were.

A committee was appointed to investigate my charges. My physical gircugth was such that I felt that I could not recovered the investigation at incremely as my rive the House and myself required without the aid of counsel. I asked authority to employ it. This was desired me, On the 8th instant, having returned to Alhamy, I received a subpensafour the Committee, and appeared before them a few minutes before the meeting of the House. All its members were present; they asked me to make a statement of my knowledge of the matter charged. I told them that one of the number was directly implicated by my charges, and that consumented with the Blosse. After deliberating a few moments they required me to proceed.

communicated with the House. After deliberating a few moments they required me to proceed.

I was sworn, and testified as reported in the evidence accompanying the report. Without taking the testimony of any other witness, the Committee adjourned.

I immediately went into the House, when I offered a formal charge against Mr. Frear, with a request that he be relieved as a member of the Committee. The unwillingness of a large portion of the House to have that charge read was painfully evident.

The Committee reported on the 10th inst, entirely exonerating Mr. Frear, and the House, without having read the testimony, adopted the report.

In their report the Committee enfeator to harmonize the testimony of Messars Frear, Lewis, and myself, and say that it is clear that I must

to, whon if, as they assume. Mr. Frear gave a correct version of our conversation, it is morally impossible that I could have nuderatood him to say any such thing.

I have no fears that an intelligent public are so oredolous as to believe that I would beg mome? as a consideration for my vote from two persons—55% 55 notorious as Mark M. Lewis—then vote against a report, for voting in favor of which I hall endeavored to obtain money, and afterward charge the same two persons with an attempt to corrupt my vote upon my own oath only. Or that they will fail to see the atter happossibility of the attenment that positive critiques of my alleged corruption was known to Mr. Frear and another for thirteen days, mine of which a portion of this House rested under a charge of correction at my hands, without my revelation of the fore and my hands, without my revelation of the forest constitution of the Committee to delay extering upon the investigation, even for a few minutes after the statement made by me then; that they have of adaptive the forest them, that they knew of nothing to impeach any momber, and their evident therefore them, that they knew of nothing to impeach any momber, and their evident statement to leasen the total and irreconclained distance of the more easily to exonerate the former with the deliberate perjury of a large frear, to say nothing of ant or Mark M. Lewis, having satisfied me that there is no reasonable hope that the Committee will thoroughly investigate and imparitally report upon the charges preferred by me, and thus vinclesses the heaves, it has been a few formers with the deliberate perjury of a large frear, to say nothing of ant or Mark M. Lewis, having satisfied me that there is no reasonable hope that the Committee will thoroughly investigate and imparitally report upon the charges preferred by me, and thus vinclesses the hone of the House, I hereby resign The reading ereated much excitement, and that pertion of it charging that Mr. Frear had committed perjury, was read the second time. After the reading, Mr. Kier.

nan rose and denounced the insolence of the gentleman from Wayne, and moved that the paper be returned to him. This would not satisfy some of the other members, who were anxious for immediate; expulsion; but Mr. Bentiy raised the point of order that the resignation be sent to the Secretary of State, and that it spoon.

""" be sent to the Secretary of State, and that it spoon. The secretary of State, and that it was not in order to present it. The Speaker was excited, and, without thinking, ruled the point well taken, and, without thinking, ruled the point well taken, and prighted that it we want back to the memaps of graded that it we want back to the memaps of the secretary of State, and ber tesigraing. Bennis Burlis 67 5 Mr. B. offered a few others, would not be appeased; so a called the a resolution expelling Mr. Glenn. On this many when a yeas and nays, and they were about to be taken the yeas and nays, and they were about taking, and the more prudent leaders counseled a withdrawal of the resolution. Mr. Burns would not withdraw it, and Mr. Kiernan raised the point that as the Speaker had sont back the paper to Mr. Glenn, Mr. B.'s resolution was out of order. The Speaker snatained this view, and the sesolution was temporarily dropped. In a little while the Speaker and the Democrats found themselves in another muddle. The sending back of Mr. Glenn's resignation was illegal. The Revised Statutes say to a resignation of a member of the Senate or of the Assem, by shall be addressed to the presiding officer of the House of the shall transmit it to the Secretary of State. One of the Democrats moved that the resignation be accepted, and that only the hast line of Mr. Glenn's letter be placed on the journal, and on this motion he called the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Jacobs, who was in the chair, saw that his side were getting into a muddle, and, therefore, he ruled both the resolution and the amendment out of order. Here Mr. Hitchman that the Speaker was required to have the paper read unless the house objected, and that it was his duty to have the paper as read entered on the journal as a part of the day's proceedings. Of course the objection able parts of the letter can be subs who were anxious for immediate expulsion; but Mr. Bently raised the point of order that the resignation

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, April 11, 1863.

Bills were passed—Extending the time for constructing the Grand Hotel, New-York; incorporating the trustees for the management of the funds belonging to the Episcopal Church Diocese of Western New-York; ratifying the proceedings of the Rochester Water Works Company; authorizing the Poor Man's Gold and Silver Mining Company to change its place of business; amend-Mining Company to change its place of an action and others to lay a large the act authorizing William Orton and others to lay a lalegraphic cable from New-York to France; incorporating the Working Women's Protective Union of New-York; to extend Lexington-ave., New-York; for the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department; authorizing the City of Troy to borrow \$150,000 to pay its debt: the New-York Eighteenth Ward Public market bill; increasing the salary of the City Chamberlain of Troy; increasing the fees of Sheriffs; incorporating the Oid Guard of New-York.

York.

Bills were ordered to a third reading amending the charter of the American Bureau of Mines, amending the charter of the Newburgh Savings Bank, and of the National Savings Bank, and of the National Savings Bank, and charter of the Newburgh Savings Bank, and of the Newtonial Savings Institution of New York; requiring the Nassau-st. Railroad Company of Brooklyn to alter its route, which was passed; confirming the resolution of the Syracuse Common Council; amending the act for the abatement of certain nuisances in Brooklyn; to extend

Clinton-ave., Brooklyn.
The Oswego Armory bill was reported adversely, which was agreed to.
Also, a bill exempting the Normal School Boarding House from taxation, which was agreed to.

ASSEMBLY.

The Glenn resignation, described above, having been disposed of, the Speaker presented the annual report of the State Agricultural Society and the American Institute; also the report of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Bills were reported complict—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Third and other streets in New-York; also to incorporate the interior Lake and Improvement Company and the American and Foreign Joint Stock Company; to incorporate the Bush Savings Bank; to amend the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn; to abolish the Banking Department.

mend the charter of the autum Savings Balas of Robelly; to abolish the Banking Department.

Bills were introduced—Relative to securities deposited with the Insurance Department, which authorizes the State Treasurer to sign and keep a record of all securities deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance De-

The bill to incorporate the City of Ogdensburg was or

### LIFE INSURANCE AGAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A letter appears in your issue of to-day,

over the signature of "A. Kauffman," containing misstate ments ceneerning the Knickerbecker Life Insurance Company, sufficiently gross and palpably false to convict the writer of intentional libel and an attempt to wreak his spite, at the Company's expense, upon its Superintendent of Agencies, against whom he is known to cherish a per-sonal dislike. Whatever motive may, however, have induced him to weave this tusue of falsehoods, they have en placed before the public in the columns of THE TRIB UNE, and you will therefore, I trust, allow me to avail myself of the same medium to remove the salse impressions his calumnies may have created in consequence of their publication in your journal. I will reply to his allegations categorically. In the first place: The Knickerocker, in spite of his assertion to the contrary, is mutual. It is true that during the earlier years of its existence it issued "stock" policies, but for several years it has transacted alfits business on the mutual plan.

Secondly: The Knickerboeker subjects its policy-hold-

ers to no restrictions in respect to travel and residence in the United States and Europe. They are free, without incurring any liability from the Company, to journey and live in all seasons of the year, anywhere, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Thirdly: The distribution of its surplus is made as favorably as that of any other company which acts with equal

justice toward all its policy-holders.

Fourthly: The satisfactory character of its non-for. feiture plan of insurance, which perpetuates its many other advantages, is demonstrated by the figures of its

last year's business, and a preeminent success acquired in spite of the keen and powerful competition now prevail ing in the field of its legitimate operations. Fifthly: The Knickerbocker has never contested a single rightful claim, and has, since its organization, been only twice in court-on the former occasion as de-

andant maintaining the interests of its policy holders in a suit in which the jury disagreed, and, on the latter, in one in which a verdict was rendered in favor of the Sixthly: In estimating the relative expenses of the

Knickerboeker, its unequaled annual growth must be taken into consideration. So high a ratio of increase renders a proportionate expenditure inevitable. It should also be remembered that in any one year in which a large business is obtained on brokerage, nearly one half of U.A. future commissions thereon are commuted, and all 'dis-outlay anticipated. For instance, many of the companies, when they commute future commissions, divide the amount over several future years, while this Company charges the full amount to the expenses of the current

scenthly : The correctness of the Brufes contained

the tabular statement which your corresp but does not attempt to disprove, is a matter for him to settle with the compilers of that table. He has no right to call that false which he neither understands nor is able

Eighthly: Your correspondent, unable to shut his eyes to the fact that the Knickerbecker is doing a very large business, can only indulge his malice by insinuating that the machinery by which such results have been produced, is anything but commendable. As our machinery consists of a corps of energetic, honorable agents, who work with the enthusiasm of men engaged in a good cause, and in the profound consciousness that the old Knickerbocker is the faithful guardian of the interests confided to its keeping, the stur is as contemptible as it is

unmerited.

Having thus fairly disposed of your correspondent's faise and malignant statements, it affords me pieasure to add that they are so far from being indexed by the Company with which he is connected, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Cempany, that its President waited on me to-day for the purpose of entirely repudating the gratuitous act of his subordinate, and offering to publish in your columns a declaration of the Com-

ERASTUS LYMAN. President of the Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. New-York, April 11, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, April 11.—The Speaker pre-sented a letter from the Justices of the Supreme Court transmitting the amendments of the rules on bankruptcy. Mr. Woodward (Dem., Penn.) introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of questionable acts of Congress. The first section provides that whenever any act of Congress shall be veteed by the President on the ground of the unconstitutionality of any of its provisions, and shall afterward be enacted into a law over the vete, it shall be lawful for the President to order the Atterney-General to draw up and file on record in the Supreme Court of the United States a feigned issue, with such pleadings as shall be necessary and proper to raise the constitutional questions suggested in the veto message, and to test the constitutional propertor of the United States and proper to raise the constitutional questions suggested in the veto message, and to test the constitutional propertor of the suprement as more specially objected to by him on constitutional grounds, which issue and pleading shall be so drawn as to put in issue no other question whatever. The second section, provides for the service on the Speaker of the afouse of Representatives of a certified copy of the feigned issue and pleadings, whose duty it shall be to appear of record, by himself or counsel, to defend the constitutionality of such enactment, and the court shall make all necessary orders for advocating the issue to argument, at the earliest practical period of its session in bane, and the court shall file its written opinion upon every constitutional question therein raised, and every enactment of such act that shall be adjudged unconstitutional shall thenceforth be held and taken to be null and void: but until such judgment shall be pronounced the act shall be deemed constitutional and valid. Mr. Coburn (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill to provide for the payment of back pensions in cases where the persone entitled have been infants, or insane, and without guardans. The House then attended the Imponchment Tital.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTO SEVEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Mining Stocks.—Oroven Potat, \$2,140;
Ophir, \$202; Choller, \$220; Yellow Jackst, \$1,515; Good & Carry,
\$670; Alpha, \$115; Bellion, \$110 Sarage, \$172; Seculet, \$400;
Overman, \$215; Anador, \$200; Impagi) \$250; Exchequer, \$81;
Quarte Hill, \$130; Lady Bruce, \$60. The Scatock Company has declared advidend of \$10 per share, payable on the 15th last. Sarage
will pay a dividend of \$50 per share on the same date.

DIED.

ADAMS—At Irrington N. V., April II, in the M year of his age, it willie Biagrove, son of J. L. and M. M. Adams.
Funeral arrives at the bouns, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th inst.
ARM STRONG—On Saturday, April II, James R. Armstrong of

ARMSTRONG—On Saturday, April 11, James K. Armstrong of this city.

The funeral services will take place at St. Bartholemen's Church, Lafayette-place on Tursday moraing at 11 a.m.

BARTLETT—At Providence R. I., on Thursday evening. April 2th, of disease of the heart, George Bartlett, esq., of this city.

Funeral at Providence on Monday morning.

BEDELI.-Is Somers, N. Y., on Friday, April 10, William N., eldest som of James W. and Emphemia Bedell, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father in Somers, on Monday, April 13, at 1 o'clock p. m. Coursyances will be in waiting at Pardy's Staffon, Hardem Italizend, for friends on the arrival of the 3; a.m. train freez Twenty-sixthest. The remains will be inverted in the Irandell Cemetery.

Fourth month, It.

30th year of her ack.

40th year of her year of her year of her ack.

40th year of her year which leaves New York at 10 o'clock.

keepale, upon arrival of the a rate and a large a very large.

BASLETT—In Brooklyn, on Sat. "day, A641 II, Jane Toresa, wife of Dr. John Hazlett, is the 65th year a re-respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 15, a me respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, April 15, a me her late residence, corner of Clinton and Joralemon-sta, at 31 p. me.

JONES—In this city, on Sanday morning, Ap. il 12, Alfred Goldsborough Jones, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. George a Church. Stay reasonsquare, on Toesday afternoon at a o'clock. The "relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without farther motion.

KNAPP—At Peckskill, on Thursday, April 9, Reith, infant daughter of Sandtord B. and Georgia S. Knapp.

POTTER—On the IIth inst., Sophia, wife of Frederick 2, Potter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully true, tod to attend the 'funeral from No. 450 Seventh ave., on Monday, 13th, inst., at 10g o'clock. the remains will be taken to Staten Island for starm sent.

RAYNOR—At Poughkeepse, on Friday, April 19, Mrs. Ellar Raynor,

RAYNOR—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday April 10, Mrs. Ellar Raynor, wife of John Raynor, esq. late of New York City.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the foneral without farther notice, on Tuesday afternoon, the lath inst., at 3 o'clock.
ROWLEY—At South Amenia, N. Y. Agril 3, 1068, Samuel Rowley in the 78th year of his age.

ROWLEY-At South Amenia, R. I., Agril 5, 1996, cannot nowser the 18th year of his ag. the 11th inst. Eva. second daughter of Dr. 2.

SMITH-In this City, on the 11th inst. Eva. second daughter of Dr. 2.

Stephen and Lucie E. Smith, and granddaughter of the Hou. E. 9.

Culter, aged 5 years.

Funeral at Guiev Village, N. Y., Tuesday 12th, 2 p. m.

Onondags and Washington County papers please copy.

SMITH-At Great Neck I. I., on Saturday, April II, Mrs. Sesan H. Smith, widow of the late Daviel E. Smith, in the 18th year of her age.

Her friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April I. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Christ's Church, Manhasset.

STEPHENSON-At Orange, N. J., April II, of scarlet ferer, George Storer, ord; child of Edward H. and Charlotte M. Stephenson, aged a vear, 7 menths and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of Mr. Peck, Main-st., Orange, at 4 p. m. on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Cars leave foet of Barelay st. at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Cars leave foet of Barelay st. at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

Church Station.

TABER-At Pawling, Intohess Co., on Saturday, April 11, Jonatham, Aku Taher, in the 72d year of his age.

Paneral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, April 14, at 2 p. m.

Cardages will meet the train leaving New-York at 3 a. m.

WILSON-On Saturday, 11th inst., Mrs. Fanny H. Wilson, aged 70. Funeral services will be beld from the residence of Mrs. Faulkner, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends and relativessare laying to attend without further notice.

# Special Motices.

THE THREE REMEDIES. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Code, Brouchits, and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of

Brouchits, and every form or Consumption. In points the discharge of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the langs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration purifies the blood, and thus cares Consumption, when every other reasedy falls.

SCHENCE'S-SKAWKED TONIC, for the cure of dyspepsia or infi-SCHENGE'S SEAWEEP TONIC, for the cure of dyspepsis or indi-gestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This toule insignrates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the guatric joice when that is dedicted, and then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion. SCHENGE'S MANDRAKE PILLS, one of the most valuable medi-

SCHENOR'S MANDRAKE PILLS, one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for colonnel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia cores his unrivaled snockes in the treatment of Palmonary Consumption. The PILLMONIC SYRUP ripons the morbid matter, discharges it, and parties the blood. The MANDRAKE PILLS set upon the livergressove all obstructions therefrom, give the organ a beauty tone, and ever blow Complaint, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. The SEAWERS TONIC invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal and bealthy condition, improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined of aleers or inhercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Coa-

action of these medicines, as thus explained, will care every case of Casamption, if the remedies are used in time, and the use of them is persevered in aufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination.

Patients can consult Dr. NCHENOK professionally of his Rooma, No. 22 Soudest, New York, every TUESDAY, from S.a. in, to 3.p. in. Alt advice free of charge: but for a thorough examination of the lungs whip his Respirometer, #5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scawed Tesie, each \$1.50 per bottle, or \$1.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 75 cents are hor. Sold by dungists everywhere. A full months of a large his per hox. Sold by druggints everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms. No. 32 Bond-st., New-York

blained at his Rooms. No. 72 Bondest., New Fork

Association for the Advancement of Science and Art.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at their Rooms, Cooper Instition, 2d foor, on MONDAY EVENING, April 19, at % Socieck. The public

virted. C. FEED. HARTT Gon. Secretary. A paper on "Currency"

till be sent by R. L. DUGDALE.

WM. M. GROGAN, SAN. M. Cox, Sectys. WR. M. CROGAN, SAN. M. COZ, Bectys.

O'CORNELL NO. 17 U. L. A. Will meet at Despit Dispensary, Cart.
of Twenty-third-dt. and Second-are. Till's (Manday) EVENING, at 74
wichels, Besiness of importance will be transacted.

Watches, Jewerry, Diamonds and Silverware for sale
by GEORGE C. Allein, No. 4th Broadway, one door below Canal-at.

Huzzard & Canwell's.

COD LIVER OIL,

Manufacinted on the Sca-shore. By CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. Bartlett Machine and Needle Deput, No. 555 Prostony codies for all machines. The Bartlett Survished Rand-Needles, &c.

Neglice for all machines. The Bartiers shared, or taken in part par for Utothes Wringers of all kinds repaired, or taken in part par for the Universal, improved with Rowell's new Bomble Gear and the Patent the Universal, improved with Rowell's new Bomble. The trade supplied. Stop, which are warranted to be durable. The trade supplied. Stop, which are warranted to be durable. The trade supplied. No. 22 Courtlandies. Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machines are the lavelstriced reliable MACHINES. Used by hand or foot. SE BROADWAY.

Proced reinable MACHINES. Used by Band or Book.

Post-Oblice Nortice.—The Mails for Europe with the dispatched from this office of The Blady. THURBDAY, and SATURDAY, clearing at 13 o'clock, noon, and at Stations A and B, 11-6; C, O and B, 11-7; R and P, 11-10, and G at 11 o'clock at.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, in thee of the hour of clasing which will be also, on WEDNESDAY, in the of the hour of clasing which will be posted at the General Office in d the Stations on TURSHATA.